

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN TAENIORHYNCHUS.

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From the heart of the Sierras, in California, comes a new mosquito of the genus *Taeniorhynchus*, which is here described :

Taeniorhynchus Sierrensis, n. sp.—♀. Head brown, a median line of white curved scales extending up between the eyes, immediately followed laterally by a patch of flat brown scales, a narrow white stripe laterad, followed by a brown stripe, narrow white line around the eyes, white forked and curved scales on the occiput; the general effect is of two brown sub-median spots, and the curved scales are confined to this comparatively narrow median line; antennæ brown, and while not really banded, giving the effect of white bands, verticels brown, pubescence white, basal joint white scaled; palpi brown with white tips, and a narrow light band about midway; proboscis dark brown; clypeus brown; eyes brown.

Thorax brown, with fine tomentum, resembling the "frost" on some *Anophelina*, partly denuded, but sparsely covered with brown and white curved and spindle-shaped scales, the white scales being apparently mostly on the outer parts of the mesonotum, *i. e.*, cephalad, on the sides, and a heavy median bunch just in front of the scutellum; prothoracic lobes brown, with white curved scales; scutellum brown, such scales as remain are white curved and spatulate; pleura brown, with heavy patches of broad white scales; metanotum brown, nude.

Abdomen brown, with basal white lateral spots and basal white bands, thickened on the median line, which do not always reach all the way across, and on the penultimate segment is merely a median white spot; some segments also narrowly apically banded, apical hairs brown; ventrally mostly light scaled, and on the distal segments arranged so as to form both basal and apical bands.

Legs: coxæ and trochanters brown, with light scales; femora dark, slightly speckled with white scales, the dorsal sides the darker, but on the hind legs light at the base; small white knee spot on all the legs, a little more pronounced on the hind legs; tibiæ dark, sometimes a little speckled; metatarsi on all the legs with basal and apical light spots, which are very faint, sometimes missing on the fore legs and develop into well-marked basal and apical white bands on the hind legs; the fore legs are of lighter brown and the banding often very faint or missing; 1st and 2nd tarsal joints on the hind legs with apical white bands, on mid and fore legs only

the 1st tarsal have apical white spots, and in the fore leg they are very indistinct; remaining joints brown; ungues simple and equal.

Wings covered with brown typical *Taeniorhynchus* scales; 1st submarginal cell nearly a half longer and a little narrower than the 2nd posterior, the stems nearly the same length; supernumerary cross-vein slightly shorter and slightly interior of the mid cross-vein, the posterior about the same length as mid and a little more than its own length distant; halteres light. Length, 6 mm.

Male is very like the female; palpi nearly as long as the proboscis, the ultimate joint small and basally white banded, the penultimate also basally white, otherwise the organ is brown, and is not plumose. Length, 4 mm. *Habitat*.—Sierra Nevada Mts., California.

Described from several specimens sent from Three Rivers (?), Cal., by Dr. E. J. Bingham, 1st Lt., Asst. Surg., U. S. A. The thoracic scaling at first suggests *Culex triseriatus*, Say, but the abdominal marking and the banded legs carry it away from that, and besides that the wing scales are distinctively *Taeniorhynchus* scales.

CRIOCEPHALUS OBSOLETUS, RAND., AND ASEMUM MÆSTUM, HALD.

Abbé Provancher in his work on the Coleoptera of Canada, page 585, gives a brief description of an insect he calls *Criocephalus obsoletus*, Rand., and adds that it is very common.

After a careful reading of his description, I have come to the conclusion that it can not apply to *Criocephalus obsoletus*, but to *Asemum mæstum*, a common longhorn throughout eastern Canada. *C. obsoletus* is a much rarer insect in Canada, and, in fact, I have no record of its having been captured in the Province of Quebec; it is not even mentioned by Mr. Harrington in his list of Ottawa Cerambycidae.

The two genera are decidedly very different, and cannot be mistaken one for the other. The eyes are finely granulated and hairy in *Asemum*, while the contrary is the case in *Criocephalus*. The antennæ are also longer in the latter genus and the body more elongate.

I found *Asemum mæstum* in great numbers at St. Hilaire, Que., on 24th May, 1903, under the bark of pine stumps. The only specimen of *C. obsoletus* I have comes from New Mexico—a very southern locality for this insect.

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